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In accordance with resolution of Stockholders adopted at a meeting held this day, the capital stock of this Company has been increased to \$4,000,000.

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Blank forms of allotment of stock privilege can be obtained at this office.

The new stock will be payable in full on July 1st, 1887, and certificates issued for same as soon as practicable after that date; but arrangements can be made with the Company by Stockholders desiring to defer full payment, under which, the first installment of twenty per cent. being paid, subsequent monthly installments of twenty per cent. on the par value of the stock shall be received, beginning August 1st, 1887, and ending November 1st, 1887, with interest charged on the unpaid balances at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

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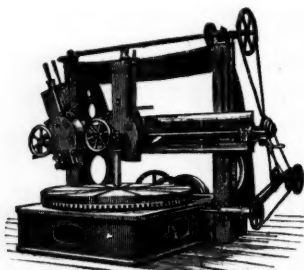
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 359.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

WHEN we wrote our comment last week on the President's order about the rebel flags, there was just a muttering of dissent audible. Before we went to press the air was full of protest and of oburgation from every part of the Northern States, and Democrats as well as Republicans were loud in their condemnation of the proposal. The governors of several Northern States, notably Governor Foraker of Ohio, made their official protest against the return of the flags to the States which are supposed to represent those that were in rebellion; the commanders and posts of the Grand Army united with them. And in two days' time an innocent looking despatch from Washington had roused the greatest sensation the country has seen since the death of General Grant.

Mr. Cleveland's friends saw very quickly that he had made the worst blunder of his public career. But it is still more remarkable that Mr. Cleveland himself saw it. He is a gentleman who has ample faith in himself and his own conclusions. He seems to have acted with sufficient deliberation in giving the order, but he showed more promptness in recalling it. Yet even this he did not do with a good grace. He announced that on looking more closely into the law of the subject he found that the President could not take this step without authority from Congress, and therefore the order is rescinded. If the President simply had rescinded the order without giving any reasons, he would have done much better. His action as it stands leaves the country to infer that he is obtuse to the patriotic instincts which prompted the protests, that nothing but the law stands in the way of his doing what he proposed, and that he may apply to the next Congress for power to do it. So far as any public utterance of the President goes, he is quite indifferent to the popular feeling about these flags, and sees no more reason for withholding those taken from the Confederate regiments than for refusing to the loyal states the flags their troops bore in the war for the Union. This is a most unfortunate admission on his part. It brings the country to perceive how great the gulf between its own instincts and those of men like Mr. Cleveland and those who made him President. The American people are willing enough to let bygones be bygones. They wish to inflict no humiliation, as they inflicted no punishment, upon those who fought to destroy the nation. They wish to recognize in the secession movement no more than an outburst of epidemic passion which was yet not inconsistent with the permanent and hearty loyalty of the Southern people. But they do not mean that the symbols of that passion shall hang in the halls of the reconstructed States as tokens of a lost cause of which their people are to be proud, and from which the rising generation may take lessons. The years 1861-65 were not a picnic.

THERE is some discussion as to the proper responsibility for the President's order. It is admitted that the suggestion came from Adjutant-General Drum; but it is disputed whether the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet. One news-monger professes to repeat the tenor of the discussion, charging Mr. Endicott with originating the proposal, and Mr. Bayard with giving it enthusiastic support, while Col. Vilas was alone in his opposition to it. This we do not believe. The whole treatment of the affair at Washington shows that the President regarded the return of the flags as a very small matter. No attempt was made to sound public opinion by starting a rumor of the proposal before decisive action was taken. A subordinate suggested that it would be a good thing to do and Mr. Cleveland resolved on doing it, without even taking the trouble to know whether the law gave

him the power. It was a thing so much in the line of the talk about the war, in which the Mugwumps and even weaker brethren among the Republicans,—to say nothing of the Bourbon Democrats—have been indulging for more than a decade past, that nothing but an alert patriotic instinct could have saved Mr. Cleveland from this blunder. And this instinct he does not possess.

Of course his order finds apologists among the class who are determined to find Mr. Cleveland the ideal president. It is said that recently a Southern military organization returned to an Iowa regiment a flag which was captured in the war, that some of those who censure the President applauded the act at the time. This may count for something with those who have no opinion as to the right or wrong of the war for the Union. But by what right did that Southern regiment retain that Iowa flag in the years which intervened between the close of the war and its return to Iowa?

IN the face of the denials of the State Department, it still is asserted that a treaty has been negotiated with Russia for the surrender of political refugees who are charged with resorting to assassination to carry out their plots. Extracts from recent Russian newspapers countenance this assertion. We hope there is no real foundation for it; not because we object to such treaties on principle, but because the Senate will not confirm them, and because its refusal will cause irritation to a government which was our fast friend when we had need of friends. It certainly would be the wiser course for the State Department never to enter upon such negotiations with the Czar's government, than to raise hopes which are sure to be disappointed, and thus to awaken bitter feelings.

The people of the United States have no love for dynamitards of any name or nationality. They are ready to do anything in reason to secure their condign punishment. But they are not ready to destroy the right of political asylum even in order to punish assassination. It would be far better to enact a law for the punishment of such offenders after they came to this country, or at least for their summary expulsion from the country.

THE Commission to enforce the Inter-State Commerce law has published an elaborate opinion on the meaning of the long-and-short-haul clause, which indicates their purpose with regard to it. We are glad to see that they will not suspend its operation again for any railroad, and that after the date fixed in the suspensions already ordered, all railroads come equally under the operation of the clause. Neither will they undertake to decide beforehand in individual cases whether a change is in defiance of the law. Instead of that they lay down certain general principles as involved in the clause, and especially in the words: "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions." They hold that these words justify no discrimination between local and through freight as such, nor any discrimination in favor of particular localities, manufacturers, or mines, nor the carrying of freight below cost fairly computed, for the sake of competition. They do not accept the principle that any freight may be taken which adds more to receipts than to expenses, as railroad-men have claimed before the Commission itself. They do assent to the contention that freight taken in competition with water-way traffic may be charged at a lower rate to meet the competition of water-ways. And they affirm that the purpose of the law is to encourage a reasonable degree of competition as a public benefit.

We see nothing to call for dissent in these statements, and we think the Commission has taken the right way of procedure in refusing to be both legal adviser and judge to the railroads. But we also fail to see that the Commission has grasped firmly the principle of the new law. That we take to be that the railroads shall

not give any locality advantages over others, which nature has not conferred upon it.

THE Commission has before it two cases under the law which forbids personal discriminations. A white citizen of Georgia sues a railroad for excluding him from a car set apart for the use of colored passengers. A colored citizen of Alabama sues a railroad for excluding him from the car reserved for white passengers. Much interest will attach to these cases, as their decision involves results which affect the social relations of the two classes. In the North no discrimination is attempted or would be tolerated. The matter is never noticed, and the popular feeling is that many white people are more disagreeable as passengers than is a clean black man. But in the South the social repugnance to even the best class of the colored freedmen—ministers, school-teachers, and the like—has been deepened rather than removed by the abolition of slavery. The Southern women especially are determined to mark their position as that of an inferior and servile race, to whom no recognition of human equality is to be recorded. But the new law, passed mainly by Southern votes, seems to have put a difficulty in the way of that policy.

THE hearing in the Bell Telephone case has closed at Boston, and the case is reserved for decision. The argument on the side of the government for the cancellation of the patent was presented very ably by Mr. Thurman and others, and the case for the defense with equal ability. Certainly neither side has allowed the case to go by default; and it will be a feather in the cap of this administration if it should succeed in breaking down this unrighteous and oppressive monopoly of Philip Reis's invention.

THE charter of the Andover Theological Seminary places in three Visitors the power to remove from office any professor of the institution whose teachings are not in harmony with the Andover Creed. The three are President Seelye of Amherst College, Rev. Dr. Eustis, and Judge Marshall. It will be remembered that some months ago charges were laid before the Board, in which five professors of the Seminary—Messrs. Tucker, Churchill, Harris, Hincks, and Smyth—were charged with wide departure from the standard of orthodoxy. At a recent meeting of the Board, the decision was reached, by which the charges against four of these gentlemen were dismissed, but Prof. Egbert C. Smyth was removed from office. The Board stood two for conviction and one (President Seelye) for acquittal. On all the cases but that of Dr. Smyth, however, it was equally divided, as Mr. Eustis had been absent at a funeral when the other cases were heard, and therefore could not vote. But for that funeral Andover Seminary would have been bereft of its whole faculty, so far as the visitors could effect this. By virtue of it, the Seminary retains its character as the theological school of the Liberal wing of the Orthodox Congregationalist body. With or without Prof. Smyth, it will have this character, unless—which is not probable—some fresh ground for offense should be discovered, and Dr. Eustis should not have a funeral to attend at the time of trial.

Even this small gain to the conservative wing of the body is not certain. Prof. Smyth appeals from the decision of the Visitors to the courts of the State. The discretion vested in the Visitors is not arbitrary. It must be exercised in accordance with the terms of the Seminary's charter. Prof. Smyth contends that it has not been so exercised. He denies that he has departed from the requirements of the Creed in his teaching. And upon this point he has the right to invoke the decision of the courts. Ecclesiastical constitutions of all sorts are contracts in the eye of the law. It is the duty of the State to defend either party to such contracts against their violation by the other. Formerly the civil courts were shy of taking this ground, and especially so in Pennsylvania where the distinction between church and state has been so sharply emphasized. But in the decision of two comparatively recent church cases in Philadelphia, the Supreme Court has taken this ground with great precision. In Massachusetts, where the separation of church and state took place not so long ago, the duty of the State to protect ecclesiastical rights within the limits defined by their articles and constitutions is amply recognized.

ration of church and state took place not so long ago, the duty of the State to protect ecclesiastical rights within the limits defined by their articles and constitutions is amply recognized.

In the meantime, Prof. Smyth continues to discharge the duties of his chair, and the Board of Trustees, a majority of whom sympathize with him, will make no appointment of a successor until it must.

THE deaths of Drs. Mark Hopkins and Roswell Hitchcock, the ex-President of Williams College, and the President of Union Theological Seminary almost on the same day, is a double loss to the world of education and scholarship. Dr. Hitchcock was best known outside the Seminary, as a preacher, and as a hymnologist. It was he who, at the Tyndall dinner, warned the men of science that if science and theology should lock horns, theology would not be the one of the two to suffer the most.

Dr. Hopkins used to be known as "Mark the perfect man" in his part of New England. He and his brother, Prof. Albert Hopkins, were genuine spiritual forces in the training of many good men. His friendly word in reply to a modest question from a youth who wished to enter college led young Garfield across the Alleghanies to enter himself as a poor student at Williams, where he received the doctor's hearty encouragement. And the late President used to say that a bench with Mark Hopkins on one end of it summed up his ideal of educational advantages. Mr. Garfield was but one of thousands whose character bore the mark of his forming hand. Dr. Hopkins resigned the presidency some years ago and found an efficient successor in Dr. Franklin Carter, who has just declined the presidency of the new college in Southern California. But Dr. Hopkins continued his teaching up to the last. When we saw him last January he had come from a class-room, to express to us his hearty sympathy with the national policy of Protection to Home Industry, and his gratification at having that side of the case presented to the students at Williams. He came up two flights of stairs with the energy of a boy, although he was expecting to celebrate his 85th birthday in less than a fortnight. His death leaves Prof. A. L. Perry the senior professor at Williams.

THE wheat "corner" in Chicago, which failed so disastrously, has left as one of the wrecks a large bank in Cincinnati, misnamed the Fidelity. The completeness with which the gamblers have despoiled the bank is shocking, nobody apparently being likely to save anything out of it but the holders of its notes, which are made good by the deposits at Washington. Some people think that such experiences have no effect upon the public mind,—that notwithstanding this disaster reckless speculation will go on just as fast as ever,—but the contrary is more reasonable. The public does lay such things to heart.

BY a decision of the courts the High License Law of this State came into force on the 15th of June. From that date no expired licenses can be renewed except under the new conditions. We may look for a gradual closing of many of the lower sort of saloons, which cannot secure the kind of bondsmen demanded by the law, or cannot afford the legal expense of having a license contested by the residents of their neighborhood, or cannot pay \$500 a year for the privilege of selling intoxicants. This last is really the least exacting of the three conditions. Formerly the name of almost any one would serve as endorsing an application for license. Now the bondsmen must be of the ward in which the applicant resides, and must be considerable property-owners. Formerly the application was granted as a thing of course on payment of the fee. Now it can be contested on the ground of the applicant's personal character or his mismanagement of his saloon in the past, or the excessive number of saloons in the neighborhood. And such contests will cost more than the license.

Already, it is said, a very considerable number of our 5,600 saloon-keepers are thinking of betaking themselves to some other occupation, or are preparing to transfer their business to some low-

license state. Perhaps New Jersey and Delaware will get the major part of these emigrants, as their Democratic legislatures refused to enact High License. On the other hand the beer-brewers are preparing to resist the law here, on the principle that it is "Fight or die!" with them now. Perhaps it will be "Fight and die!"

THE battle over the proposals to provide Philadelphia with elevated railroads goes on in the City Councils, the newspapers and public discussions. The opponents simply of such roads are reduced to a few persons, led by *The Ledger*, which exercises its function of general objector with great persistence. Resistance now is made to certain proposed routes, to the amount of compensation proposed for the use of the streets, and to the method adopted in disposing of the franchise. There are two bidders in the field, the Consolidated (Messrs. Wanamaker, Dolan, and their friends), and the Northeastern (Mr. Boker and his friends), with different proposals as to routes and different offers as to terms. The former seems to enjoy the most favor both in Councils and with the public, as being an offer of associated capitalists to build the roads out of their own pockets, without the sale of bonds and the other intricacies of railroad construction. It is felt that this offer gives the better guarantee for the compensation of citizens whose property may be injured by the new roads. This would justify the Councils in accepting their offer, but a cry is raised for the sale of the franchises at public auction, and all sorts of penalties are held over the heads of the Councils if they do otherwise. Some good people seem to think that auction sale is the only form of sale which guarantees the public against jobbery, and any other form of bargain is compared to the transaction with the franchises of the Broadway street railway, which has landed sundry aldermen behind crossed bars of iron, and others in Canada. We presume that the Philadelphia City Councils have wit enough to know what these franchises are worth, and honesty enough to get their value from whichever of the two companies they think best fitted to do the work.

The use of the streets for the construction of an underground railroad has been ceded without serious opposition, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be constructed. Such a road will cost more than twice as much as an elevated road, but will cost far less to keep it in order. It is needed not so much for passenger traffic as for the shipment of goods to and from the wholesale houses. It will be remunerative for that purpose, even if it should not carry a single passenger. And certainly it will not get many in competition with elevated roads, if we are to have any.

We are not much given to blowing our own trumpets; but we may be permitted to say that *THE AMERICAN* was the first newspaper in this city to advocate High License, and the first to urge the need for elevated railroads.

OUR contemporary, *The Week*, of Toronto, used to advocate the policy of Commercial Union; but since Prof. Goldwin Smith came to be less intimately associated with its management, it has taken the other side. In general it discusses the matter with fairness and candor; but we do not think it quite fair to mix up our arguments for Commercial Union with those of Mr. Hitt of Illinois, and treat the divergencies of view as mutual refutation. We think the Reciprocity of 1856-67 was a fairly good bargain at the outset, when both countries were following the same commercial policy. We believe it became unfair when the United States became a protectionist country, and that it was repealed with justice when it was found to open our market for food to the farmers of Canada, without opening the Canadian market for manufactures to our manufacturers. But we hold that the increased intercourse between the two countries was a good thing otherwise, and we are glad to see that the abrogation of the treaty has not carried their commerce back to the old level. But we oppose any attempt to revive reciprocity on the old basis—and that is the basis proposed both by the Grits

through Hon. George Brown, and recently by the Tories—because that is unfair between a country still chiefly agricultural and a country whose manufacturing districts lie so close as ours do to the Canadian border. We do not expect, with Mr. Hitt, to double our sales in Canada under Commercial Union. We do expect to see both countries buy more freely of each other, keeping the balance of trade much as it now is. We do hope to get rid of the costly custom-house line, with its personal irritations, its army of needless officials, and its provocations to smuggling in both directions. And we look for a final settlement of the Fisheries question on a basis which cannot be disturbed, and which will be acceptable to both countries.

THE increase in the duties on imported iron, fixed by the new Tariff bill of Canada causes much lamentation in England, and in the House of Lords, on the 17th inst., the subject was once more brought to the notice of the Government. Lord Salisbury's remarks upon it were cold comfort to the British iron-masters. He said that Canada was only another instance of the increasing movement in favor of Protection, and that while he would do what he could for them, they must not expect him to accomplish much.

THE observance of the Queen's Jubilee has been carried round the world by British colonists and British residents; and even in the United States Tuesday was a gala day with the British residents of the great cities, and their English-minded friends among our own people. The Irish societies generally refused to join in the festivities, as did the Irish at home. In Boston the Irish protested against the use of Faneuil Hall for the festivities and mobbed the place when their protest was found unavailing. In Cork the mob smashed the illuminated windows, and shouted in a way uncomplimentary to the Queen. This was more natural than wise. It would have been better policy to have captured the jubilee by a demonstration in favor of making the Queen's crown the only tie that binds Ireland to the Empire, i. e. for Home Rule of the most pronounced type through the abrogation of the treaty of Union. Or else, instead of abusing the Queen they should have held a grand funeral demonstration in memory of the 1,225,000 of the Irish nation who have died of famine under her reign. Either would have helped in the right direction. But what was done has only strengthened the obstinacy of the average Englishman in resisting Home Rule.

THE London processions and parades were very good of their kind, and probably repaid the participants as was wished. It is estimated that a million pounds were paid for places along the Queen's two-fold route, and, as usual, "the Americans" get the credit for paying the most extravagant sums and forcing up prices. No doubt there are fools enough among those who flocked to London from America for this occasion. But we have observed that the London tradesman finds "the Americans" a very convenient excuse for his own greed on such occasions as this.

The Tories had circulated reports that the dynamitards were ready to perpetuate some atrocity in revenge for the passage of the Irish Coercion bill through committee under closure, with fourteen of its clauses undiscussed and unamended. But the dynamitard was wiser, for this once, than to blow anybody up.

THE arrangement between England and Turkey, by which the evacuation of Egypt is purchased by the cession of Cyprus, seems to hang fire. The Queen has appended her signature to the necessary documents, but the Sultan has not. He has other people to please besides the Queen. The Czar threatens all sorts of evil consequences if such a bargain is made, and the Russian agents in Stamboul have roused the Sultan's suspicions that the Grand Vizier and the rest were bought by British gold to assent to such a bargain. So it is just possible that the treaty never will be signed on the Turkish side.

On the other side of Persia the Russians are making more

trouble for the English. There is no doubt that the uprising of the Ghilsai tribes against the Emir of Cabul was prompted by Russian intrigues; and England fears that its success will lead to a similar uprising among the kindred tribes on her own side of the frontier. That is the country of the Sikhs, the brave race where conquest cost the English so dear forty years ago, but who saved India to them in 1857. Their Maharajah, Dhuleep Singh, after wasting his fortune in playing the English gentleman in Norfolk, is now in Russia, conspiring for the English overthrow, and living as a pensioner of the Czar. The prestige of a great line of soldier-kings attaches to his name, and Russia will make the most of it.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THIS has been Jubilee Week in England, and the British branch of the Anglo-Saxon race has been showing its congenital inability to manage such affairs with any adaptability to sentiment or fine taste. The Anglo-Saxon on either side of the Atlantic is a clumsy animal when he is required to act out a sentiment of any kind. He never has managed to coördinate emotion and its visible utterance to any extent, and apparently he never will. From an artistic or philosophical point of view, nothing is more absurd than our own Fourth of July celebration except the Queen's Jubilee. An old lady is to be carried through a long series of London streets under the summer sun, in order that her loyal subjects may have the chance to stare and cheer. She is to attend public worship in the oldest of London churches amid a dense throng, whose selection and collection is out of harmony with any purpose of Christian worship. She is to be worn out in attending balls, receiving addresses of congratulation, receiving firemen and soldiers, and hearing speeches. If the intention was to get her out of the way and give her son a chance, as soon as the fifty years of her reign were up, the matter could not have been better arranged.

That the Queen's reign has been, on the whole, an era of substantial progress which calls for some public recognition, is beyond doubt. The England of 1887 is in many respects a better England than that of 1837 was. But we cannot say that the English people have reason to felicitate themselves upon the way in which they have discharged the duties and embraced the opportunities of that half century, or that they can look forward to the coming half century with equanimity. On the contrary the problems of government have grown in difficulty, with the growth of wealth in the hands of the few, of numbers now armed with political power, and of social discontent. If there be any thing England might ask of the fates in 1887, it is to be put back where she was in 1837, and allowed to approach the problem of the past half century with less of sciolistic confidence and more insight than has characterized her councils in the reign of Queen Victoria.

"If it were to be done over again," there is not an important page in the history that would not be altered. The education of the English people by national aid would not have been delayed to the last decades of the reign. The surrender of English agriculture to the pressure of foreign competition, in order that Manchester and Birmingham might get labor cheaper, would not have been made. The railroad system would not have been allowed to grow up in the hap-hazard fashion which has deprived the public of much of its advantage. The rapid growth of the great towns would have been directed and controlled in the interests of moral and physical health. The severance of the peasantry from the land, and their reduction to the level of farm-laborers and factory hands would have been checked. America would not have been alienated by the ambiguous policy of 1861-65. And lastly the Continental influence of England would not have been sacrificed to the yard-stick policy of Lord John Russell and the Whigs.

On one important point it would seem as though England had learnt nothing since 1837. The Jubilee finds the British Parliament busied with a bill to coerce Ireland into acquiescence in the Union. The old Hebrew jubilees were years of emancipation and

liberation. The Hebraistic John Bull spends a good part of his jubilee in forging fresh chains. The grandest opportunity of the year, the chance to convert Ireland into the fast friend of England by undoing the crime of 1801, has been missed. No more gracious act could have marked the close of the half century than the signing of a Home Rule bill by the Queen. Such is the situation on the surface. But in truth the progress of England has been nowhere more marked than just here, in its relations to Ireland. It is waking up to the fact that the resources of alien government in Ireland are about exhausted, that its conceit of managing the Irish better than they could themselves is badly discredited, and that sooner or later Home Rule, if not separation, must be conceded. In 1837 the maintenance of the Union just as it stood was the common ground of all English politicians. Very little heed was given to Irish miseries, and what there was proceeded upon the assumption that the Irish themselves were to blame for it. No outside criticism disturbed John Bull's equanimity. But half a century, or rather a quarter of a century, has made a change for the better; and 1887 finds the greatest of English statesmen, with the support of the bulk of his party, coöperating with the Irish for the reestablishment of self-government in Ireland. This is one of the greatest gains of the half century.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE FLAGS INCIDENT.

IT will probably require line upon line for a good while to come to make plain to the Southern mind what it is that the Northern majority insist upon with reference to the war, and what it is that they cheerfully concede. The incident of the flags, like that of the Calhoun monument, brought the subject up, and in each case there was the same sort of controversy over an unreal issue.

From its earliest existence, THE AMERICAN has been one of those who cultivated friendly relations with the citizenship of the South. We have desired to promote by every right means the unification of the country in material interest, in fraternal feeling, and in political reasonableness. The maintenance of sectional dislike, and the continuance of passion caused by war, have been as hateful to us as they could possibly be to any one, and we have rejoiced to see that with the rise of a new activity, industrial and social, in the South, there was a growth, also, of national cordiality, and a perishing of old prejudices. And in this we have only reflected what is the general feeling of the people of the North. With substantial unanimity they have rejoiced at every evidence that the nation was truly united, and that the South was not a conquered but a friendly section of the country.

All this is entirely consistent with the most resolute unwillingness to permit the political (of course we do not mean partisan) results of the war to be given up, and every "Confederate" who truly yielded at the surrender of Lee can perfectly comprehend and appreciate the consistency. The surrender did not imply simply the cessation of warfare,—a discontinuance of battles,—but that the men who had been endeavoring to create a new and separate government gave up that effort, and yielded to the supremacy of the old nation. This was the political outcome. In good faith it was so heralded by all parties concerned, and it has passed into the history of our age as having that exact significance.

This being true, who should desire to cherish as things of honor the symbols of the revolt? It may not be reasonable that the nation should expect continued declarations from the "Confederates" that they are glad their rebellion failed,—though such expressions, we are glad to say, have often been heard,—but, on the other hand, it is no more reasonable that they should desire the nation to signify in any way its regret that the national authority was maintained. The Union is bound to preserve itself. It is bound to give no encouragement to the evil thought of dissolution. It is bound not to give back into the hands of men who attacked its integrity the banners under which they made the assault. To be indifferent to its duty at this point, and in this respect, would be criminal. In such part it was that Buchanan fal-

tered, and Floyd and Toucey failed. They should have maintained the nation, with all their strength, but they did not.

If it were desirable to keep alive in the South a sectional ill-feeling, and to leave seeds there which might at some future time spring up in a crop of new rebellion, then, of course, it would have been well to send the flags back to be kept as precious and honorable emblems of an effort which deserved to succeed, and which therefore ought to be renewed. And if it be that the principles of Nationality and Freedom for which the armies of the United States contended are, after all, wrong and vicious, then certainly there should be means taken by every patriot to keep alive an opposition to them. But it was in no such sense that Mr. Cleveland was about to return the flags. He had no such idea. The step was therefore not merely a blunder, in the party sense, but it was a political impropriety of far greater proportions.

All this we shall hope the Southern men who lead the public opinion of their section will see and in time declare. In this discussion of the present affair, they have manifested a reasonable temper, and have recognized very generally how unfortunate it was that Mr. Cleveland should have so nearly reopened a question which has been settled in the most solemn and most conclusive way, and which ought to remain forever closed. And they will add to this, we hope, an appreciation of the fact that the men who protested so quickly and in many cases so vehemently against the transfer of the flags did this because of their devotion to the Nation, and their unwillingness to concede that its preservation was any less a duty now than a quarter of a century ago,—and not, in the least degree, because passion or sectional hatred stirred in their bosoms. Too many evidences of the fraternal feeling of the new Union have been given by the men who wore the blue uniform to those who wore the gray for it to be possible that the latter can long misunderstand the cause of the recent outbreak of feeling in the North. It was not the expression of a sectional grudge; it was the voice of an earnest nationality.

CONNECTICUT AND THE UNION.¹

IN the "American Commonwealth" series, the volume on Connecticut comes from the pen of Professor Alexander Johnston, of Princeton College. From the strain of panegyric which flows from page to page of the little book, one might infer that its author was a son of the little state north of Long Island sound,—but the inference would be wide of the mark, for he is a native of New York. From Mr. Johnston's account it is difficult to see where the sagacity of Connecticut was ever at fault or her fidelity wavered.

There is one thread which runs through all this history, and that is the service supposed to be done by the wooden nutmeg State in giving shape to the political organization of the Union, and in stoutly maintaining it in times of peril. The culmination of the record is found in the Convention of 1787, which met to frame the national Constitution. From that summit we are invited to look backward and see Connecticut slowly forging out the fundamental notions of that instrument, and forward to her zealous support of the structure of which she was the architect. To many readers this view will be revolutionary of their historical ideas, not because they have not considered this State always to have been a staunch, solid, quiet little commonwealth, and a great colonizer west and south of her boundaries, but because to her is given the credit which has been heretofore popularly ascribed to their communities. In the Federal Convention it is clearly proven that on the crucial question between the great national states south of the Hudson, with Massachusetts, and the smaller anti-federal states to the east of that river, as to whether states should have equal representation in the proposed government, Sherman, Ellsworth, and Johnson carried their point of a national Senate of two members from each commonwealth. It was on this issue that there was the most dissension, and that the debates waxed passionately personal and acrimonious. The facts are passed over by McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States," who represents the Connecticut delegation as insisting on the principle of equal state representation in both branches of the proposed Congress, and falls into the error of saying that Gorham, who belonged to the Massachusetts delegation, "sat for Connecticut." It may add something to the influence in shaping the Constitution

claimed for Connecticut to observe in passing that on the great question of representation, Abraham Baldwin, who was a native of that State, but sat in the Convention as a delegate from Georgia, zealously supported Oliver Ellsworth. Professor Johnston represents the facts to be that on June 11th, 1787, Sherman declared her position, and led in the proposals known as "the Connecticut plan," moving that in the first branch of the national legislature representation should be proportioned and not equal, which was carried by the six national states, supported by Connecticut; New Jersey, New York and Delaware opposing, and Maryland being divided. Sherman then followed with the proposition that each state have a vote in the second branch, in which he was supported by his colleague Ellsworth. On the 2d of July this scheme was got before a committee of one from each state, and five days afterwards it was carried, by the vote of North Carolina,—Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina opposing, Massachusetts and Georgia dividing. As the Connecticut plan was a compromise between the highly consolidated democratic Virginia scheme, and the equally stiff confederation of equal sovereignties proposed by New Jersey, it manifestly could not have been presented until after both the other plans were before the Convention, and it was not until the 15th of June that Paterson, of New Jersey, brought forward the scheme known as the plan of the latter state. The truth is that Professor Johnston has confounded two stages of the debate. On the 11th, it is true that Sherman came forward with a favorite proposal of his, that each state should have one vote in the Senate, and that Ellsworth sustained him, but on the vote his motion failed, and the six great states offered to the five lesser ones a Senate with representation proportioned to population, except that each state should have at least one Senator. For a week longer Sherman supported the New Jersey plan, and on the 18th he broke with the smaller states and pressed his motion for two houses of Congress with an equal vote by states in one of them, and in this project his supporting colleague was William S. Johnson. On the following day the vote already described was taken, which finally silenced the plan of Paterson.

In Sherman's proposal of the 11th doubtless there was a reference in his own mind to the General Court of his adopted State, for a Senate of thirteen members would conspicuously resemble the assistant magistrates of Connecticut, who sat together and had a kind of veto upon the acts of the legislature chosen by the towns. In one respect the new constitution early disengaged itself from the New England theory or practice of legislation. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, under the old charters, judicial were not clearly distinguished from legislative functions. Hence it was that the virtual senate of these colonies was made up of a very limited number who were almost indifferently known as magistrates or a council of assistants to the governor, and when the legislature was in session its dockets were loaded with private bills of redress and of discipline which in subsequent times were turned over to the tribunals of law. This is the reason that the name General Court attached itself from the first to the New England legislatures, and, as Professor Johnston points out, it explains how such minute and inquisitorial acts got upon the legislative records as to afford a basis for Peters's travesty of them in his "Blue-Laws of Connecticut." In the national Constitutional Convention there was at no time any serious purpose entertained to invest the Congress with judicial functions, although the Connecticut charter continued in force until 1818 as the fundamental law of that commonwealth.

The province of Connecticut was formed out of the union of Wethersfield, Windsor and Hartford, naming the towns in the order of their settlement, and New Haven with its municipal offshoots was forced into union with its northern neighbor by the charter of 1662, given by Charles II. Up to this time there was no legal incorporation of the colony and its constitution of 1639 was merely a municipal confederation. Expansion came in a semi-ecclesiastical fashion, for new settlements, often growing out of church dissensions, were set apart as towns as fast as they were willing to support a clergyman. To this system, in which the town was the unit, equipped with all the elements of political completeness, and which sought more perfect defence and stability in confederation, Professor Johnston attributes the development of those traditions and that expert sagacity which enabled Ellsworth and Sherman to lead the Constitutional Convention to its unique compromise of national sovereignty with State-rights.

So far no exception is to be taken to his statements, but when he attributes to Massachusetts an aristocratic organization which paralyzed town influence so far as to obscure its importance in the development of local government, he claims too much for the State of his panegyric. It is true that in the Constitution of 1639 which confederated the first three settlements on the Connecticut river, we find the town unit recognized as the basis of organization. It is also true that the colony expanded to something like her present limits by admitting new towns into her union. But in the "Body

¹CONNECTICUT. A Study of a Commonwealth Democracy. By Alexander Johnston. Pp. 409. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

of Liberties" adopted by Massachusetts in 1641 as a fundamental law of the colony, the town organization appears as a completely developed system. It was the basis of representation in the General Court, it had power of self-government within the limits of avoiding criminal acts and regulations contrary to the public laws of the colony, and it chose the ever memorable and characteristic selectmen who enforced the written instructions of the town-meeting. It may be conceded that town independence was carried somewhat further in Connecticut than in Massachusetts, but that peculiar school of political training in all essential features was an institution common to New England. Its roots lay in the attempt to unite Church and State, in which parish and town were to be virtually coincident and suffrage was to depend upon Church-membership. In time this union of secular and religious organization proved too narrow, and the ecclesiastical bond snapped asunder, leaving the town as the political unit simply, but for that unit we are indebted to the general Puritan purpose to make a commonwealth of congregations rather than towns.

Connecticut has ever been an enterprising and staunch commonwealth. She has enjoyed more repose than any other of the thirteen original states. She colonized the Susquehanna Valley, Western New York, Vermont, Northern Ohio and has contributed her quota to the new states of the far west. Greatly to her honor, she furnished more than her contingent of troops and supplies in King Philip's war, the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war and the Secession war, though only in the Revolution were her borders exposed to danger. Ellsworth was able to say in the Constitutional Convention of 1789 that if his state had failed to reply to any financial requisition of the Continental Congress it was only because of the poverty her exertions in the Revolution had entailed. But her political influence upon the country cannot be disentangled from that of New England, except that of the three commonwealths east of the Hudson she entered the Constitutional Convention the least disposed to exchange the Articles of Confederation for a national government, but, accepting its work, she ranged herself with her usual steadiness and resolution under the banners of the Federal party until that party sank under the odium of the Hartford Convention.

In closing this review of the position Professor Johnston would assign to Connecticut it may incidentally be observed that he says of the Wyoming massacre, "the Tories and Indians, under John Butler and Brandt fell upon the almost defenceless settlement." There is no evidence that Brandt took any part in that affair.

D. O. KELLOGG.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A VERY commendable movement has been started in Wilmington, Delaware, to commemorate in a suitable manner the 250th anniversary of the arrival of the Swedish colony, under Minuit, in 1638. The *Morning News* of that city proposes a monument, and the Historical Society of Delaware, at a recent meeting, gave a cordial endorsement to the suggestion. At the same meeting of the society, Dr. Burr produced a translation of the diary of Rev. Ericus Biorck, the Swedish pastor who was associated with Acrelius in the care of the Swedish churches on the Delaware. It extends from 1696 to 1713. It is expected that it will be published by the society in its collections.

THE little sect of the Schwenkfelders now exists only in Montgomery county of this State, where it has been located since its flight from persecution in Silesia in 1734. It now numbers less than 200 members in America, and has been extinct in Europe since 1824. But it is represented indirectly by a number of gentlemen who no longer belong to it, such as Ex-Governor Hartranft and his kinsman Professor Chester D. Hartranft, of Hartford, Conn. Prof. Hartranft had his interest in the theological views and writings of Caspar Schwenkfeld (1490-1561), reawakened by attending the reunion of 1884, at which ex-Governor Hartranft made an address. Out of this interest and the studies and researches to which it led has grown the purpose to reprint the old mystic's works and some of those of his followers in a *Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum*, which will be printed in Leipsic in sixteen quarto volumes. It will contain all the essential documents in the history of the sect in chronological order, and will present as pathetic a picture of sufferings under persecution, and of loyalty to religious conviction, as any in the literature of Christendom. The text will be in German, but the prolegomena and notes of the editor will be in English. The interest in Caspar Schwenkfeld has been on the increase in Germany since F. C. Baur called attention to the poetical character of his mysticism. It is represented by treatises of G. L. Hahn, H. Erbkam, Oswald Kadelbach, R. F. Grau, and others, devoted in whole or in part to the subject. The late A. F. H. Schneider of Breslau made very large collections toward just

such a work as Prof. Hartranft proposes, and published a couple of dissertations by way of preliminary. But he died before he had achieved his purpose, and his collections were bought by the British Museum.

In America the Schwenkfelders have published a good number of their founder's writings—one volume in English by Rev. F. R. Anspach—besides some books of their own. They have been described by Rev. C. Weise in *The Mercersburg Review* for July, 1870, and by Prof. R. E. Thompson in the *Penn Monthly* for October, 1871. Mr. Gustav E. Stechert, 766 Broadway, is the agent for the new publication. It will be issued only to subscribers at \$6.00 a volume (including duty) and the subscription list will close July 1st.

AN article in the *Nineteenth Century* for June presents concisely, but with sufficient fulness of detail, the reasons of the author, Mr. James Keith, for thinking that England must "wake up," "read the signs of the times," and "clear the deck of all unnecessary dead weight." The article recites the advantages which the United States, the "great competitor" of England, enjoys, and insists that they are so serious as to fairly cause the deepest concern amongst those who desire the maintenance of the latter's position among the nations of the world. Mr. Keith enumerates them under the headings of Invention, Taxation, Education, Local Government, Agriculture, Food, and Resources. As to the last named in England he declares that "great in our eyes though they may be, they are really of little moment when compared with the illimitable resources of the United States. . . . Everything that man or the hand of man can require is to be found within the borders of the United States, and its people can be shut—as it were—entirely out from the world, and still live on in plenty, even in superabundance. We, on the other hand, notwithstanding our great mineral resources, owing to the multitude of human beings within so comparatively small an area, and to our ungenial climate, could not live even for a day without aid from the rest of the world."

To analyze the whole of the article would be only to present a considerable list of similar statements and conclusions.

THE New York *Star* has undertaken the task of raising \$125,000 for the Grant monument fund, and has sent out circulars to the press, with the attestation of its proprietor, Mr. Dorsheimer, asking for help. In the presentation of its case, however, the *Star* candidly observes that "New York asked to have the custody of the hero's body, and it must build the monument to him which the Nation and the world will expect to see," and this view of the case, we fear, will be taken by many of those outside of New York who may be appealed to.

It seems to happen more than an average number of times that Pennsylvania heads the list of graduates at West Point and Annapolis. This year, the first of the sixty-four who graduated at the Military Academy was Mr. Francis R. Shunk, of this State, a grandson of the man whose name he bears, governor of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1848. It also is true that Mr. Shunk is the lineal descendant of William Findlay, who was governor from 1817 to 1820.

LONDON MONOTONY IN ART.

LONDON, June 6.

IN the Spring the Londoner's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of art. Year after year at this season the same artists exhibit the same pictures, one might say, the same critics fill columns with the same criticisms, and the same public looks at the former and reads the latter with undiminished ardor. The same dinners are eaten for the benefit of old and infirm artists, the same calls given for the young and prosperous. Pictures and the gossip they bring with them have become as inevitable in the springtime as lilacs and laburnums.

The exhibitions of this year are very much as they have been for many years past. Hundreds of pictures are hung at Burlington House, hundreds in the Grosvenor Gallery, Suffolk Street, and the Royal Institute. The one novelty dates from last year and therefore in this rapid age is a novelty no longer; I mean the exhibition of the New English Art Club. At the Academy as usual one is struck principally with the fidelity of academicians to tradition. They have again crowded the walls of their many galleries, but only here and there in a wilderness of dullness have they hung a really good picture, which however, seems all the finer because of the contrast. All the best known academicians are represented by pictures painted in their best-known manner. Mr. Alma Tadema has his classic scene, showing his wonderful marble warm with sunlight, his graceful women in flowing drapery, his bit of brilliant blue sky,—all very beautiful and full of charm,

but how often have we seen it? "The Women of Amphissa," he calls this new picture, which was begun for last year's exhibition but was not finished in time, owing probably to London's gray skies that are responsible for so many sins of omission and commission in the English art-world. Sir Frederick Leighton too has his classical picture, the Simantha of Theocritus with a face as familiar to the public as that Mr. Alma Tadema best loves to paint, for again he has had for model Miss Dorothy Dene, the actress who set all London talking about her beauty last spring when she took an insignificant part in the Greek play, and who this year has figured in Mr. Jones's last sensational atrocity, "The Noble Vagabond." Sir John Millais of course has two of his popular children, and in addition to them another picture of Huguenot days; and while there is nothing to be said about his work, which has not risen above his usual low standard, it is worth noting that many critics are quite unhesitating in declaring that this for him is a year of failure. Mr. Orchardson sends the domestic scene he has taught us to expect, this time the "little rift"—the first quarrel of husband and wife—giving him an excuse to paint one of those interiors of which he never tires. But why go on? To those who do not expect to see the exhibition the mere naming of pictures can have but little interest. I only want to emphasize the fact that the one characteristic of this year's Academy is its sameness with all others. Some little talk has been excited by Mr. Burne Jones' neglect to exhibit at Burlington House; some little pleasure has been expressed at the retirement of Mr. Herbert who instead of eight can now send but one picture to disfigure the walls so sadly in need of beautifying. Mr. Solomon is again well to the fore with one of his strong academical pictures. Mr. Sargent, besides a portrait of Mrs. Playfair, exhibits a picture which threatens to be as much talked about as his "Spanish Dance" and which has already been bought by Chantrey Fund. It is called "Carnation Lily—Lily Rose," and shows Mrs. Fred Barnard's children lighting Chinese lanterns in a garden of the village of Broadway.

At the Grosvenor also is found the same fidelity to tradition. There, as usual, one can go to see pictures of the school of art which has never been encouraged by the Academy,—pictures which preach what their admirers, unconscious of the sarcasm, call the Gospel of Quaintness. If Mr. Burne Jones has neglected the Academy he has been true to the Grosvenor, where he is represented by two important canvases, "The Baleful Head," which, of course is the head of Medusa, and "The Garden of Pan," in which two lovers sit on the grass to listen to the god "piping as only a great god can." Mr. Watts has his "soft visionary forms of ideal beauty;" this time they are the three goddesses, and as there is no Paris present, it remains for you to present the apple. Mr. Walter Crane again proves how much better he is as a master of design than as a painter of pictures. It is useless to go on. Everyone knows the prophets of the Grosvenor, by name at least, better than the forty R. A.'s.

The best work to be seen is unquestionably at the Suffolk Street and New English Art Club galleries. The former it will be remembered is the headquarters of Whistler and his followers. It is a pleasant retreat after Burlington House and the Grosvenor, for the pictures are comparatively few. The rooms are adorned with the now familiar Whistlerish decorations, and on the walls picture after picture shows, often unhappily, the influence of the master upon his pupils. Whistler himself exhibits a charming portrait of Mrs. Walter Sickert, charming that it is as a picture, but unsatisfactory enough as a portrait. Of the rest there is much that is simply startling, and much that is excellent, but the general standard is unquestionably higher than at the Academy.

At the new English Art Club the work as a whole is still better, the pictures even fewer, so that the exhibition, giving as it does more to repay your visit and less to weary you, is by far the pleasantest of all. It is rather a striking fact that some of the very best pictures here are those sent by American artists, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Shannon, his rival as a portrait painter, I might say, and Mr. Harrison who is represented by the "In Arcady" shown at last year's Salon and which, truth to tell, I found a little disappointing. Perhaps the picture which has been most talked about, principally because of the literary interest attached to it, is Mr. Sargent's portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson. One would certainly be struck by the picture, even if one had never heard of "In the Cevennes with a Donkey" and "Treasure Island." Mr. Stevenson, a wondrous smile on his face, his long hair hanging over his neck, one hand nervously twirling his moustache, the other in his pocket, strides across the room. In a shadowy corner sits Mrs. Stevenson in strange oriental draperies, from under which is thrust out one bare foot. It is as extraordinary as a New Arabian Night.

REVIEWS.

BEHIND THE BLUE RIDGE. A Homely Narrative. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
IN OLD VIRGINIA: or MARSE CHAN and other stories. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE author of "On Both Sides" showed herself to be widely cosmopolitan in her sympathies and tastes. She had a quick apprehension for distinctive national traits, instincts and prejudices, and had the cleverness to define the physiognomy of well-known British types as it had rarely been done before. For America she apparently had the feeling which belongs to a native who has been for a time Europeanized, then returned to his country to take a first inventory of familiar things. Thus the admirers of Miss Baylor's first racy production are likely to experience surprise, even disappointment in taking up her new book, "Behind the Blue Ridge." Instead of letting her extensive view survey mankind from China to Peru, she here becomes what Mr. Henry James calls—when he wishes to express the extreme opposite of cosmopolitan in defining mental scope—parochial. Even parochial might be considered too broad a term for Miss Baylor's story, its range is so narrow, its possibilities so prescribed. It is a study of a community made up of an accidental population, who have been not so much transplanted there, as torn up by the roots and thrust into a new place where they continue to maintain a sordid and squalid existence but are detached from the current of life, ideas and aspirations which belong to the actual world. Nothing could well be more dreary than the chronicle of the lives of these settlers of the Blue Ridge. It is well given, with spirit, even humor; there are fine touches, and some pathos, but the story never rises into interest.

Miss Baylor has not attempted to do for her Virginia mountaineers what Miss Murfree has done for those of the Tennessee range. Miss Murfree's men and women are as hopelessly poverty-stricken and more ignorant than Miss Baylor's, but the pain and stress of their lives is intensified and kindled into poetry by the author's power. She links the meagre prose of their existence to the majesty of the sleeping mountain peaks and the swift motion of the clouds. Their human needs, their slow difficult speech, their dull consciousness, seem to belong to nature's store of silent but sure forces; their careers are a part of the regular progression of winters and summers, with their alternations of sunshine, snows, clouds, and rain. In fact, Miss Murfree's passion for describing landscape while it aggrandizes, comes near at times to annihilating the meaning of the human drama.

Miss Baylor, on the contrary, concerns herself very little with the outer shows of earth and sky, and the hues of the morning and of the sunset. She busies herself with trying to paint the dull, petty round of experiences in which her characters play their parts, seldom rising to dramatic climaxes. The story might very well be called "The Lear of Blue Ridge," for John Shore, the chief character, has to suffer all the shame and bitterness that thankless children cause an over generous father. In John Shore the author shows a man of essentially fine qualities, who, in despair at his wife's death, wrenches himself away from his old career and expects to be able to live on, dislocated from society, fighting life single-handed, after throwing away every weapon. If not a new plot, it is at least worked out unconventionally, but the prosaic element is too strong, the realism too grim, the literalness too sordid, and the real power of the story is outbalanced by its hopeless dreariness. There is, nevertheless, plenty of humorous perception on the author's part, and several of the characters talk fluently with a wit, humor, and sarcasm which might be quoted to advantage, if we had room. But Mr. Jake White's monologues, which are the best, are too long, and a little too redundant in phrase to be borrowed for purposes of illustration. Their cleverness is striking, but it is perhaps a literary cleverness, a part of the author's own fluency and brilliancy, and does not belong to Mr. Jake White, who utters them.

The book has, as we have already said, one bad fault, which is, that it does not seize or hold the reader's interest. The story is not sufficiently broken up: there are no points made: the prosaic element is too constant. Everybody harangues, but there is no talk and little play of character upon character. Still, it is well projected, the human interest is true and genuine, and there is abundant literary skill shown on every page. And although not to our thinking a successful book in itself, it yet gives promise. For the author of so faithful a realistic picture as this "Behind the Blue Ridge," and also of "On Both Sides," ought to be able to blend her many-sided gifts and give us in future a novel which has both the sparkle and brilliancy of the one, and the strong realism of the other.

There are no F. F. V.'s among Miss Baylor's Blue Ridge people, not one of whom had ever been rich enough to dream of owning a slave, so the reader may turn to Mr. Page's "Marse Chan and other Stories" to find descriptions of the old fashioned life in

Virginia with its picturesque mixture of ease and high ceremony, its patriarchal hospitality and its kindly relations between master and slave. Certainly the institution of slavery as set off in "Marse Chan" and "Unc' Edinburg's Drowndin'" is far from appearing in its worst colors. Idealized although these accounts may be, it is best that the pleasant features of the old life at the South should be preserved. "Dem wuz good old times, marster—de bes' Sam ever see," says one of the survivors. "Dey wuz, in fac'! Niggers didn' hed nothin' 't all to do—jes' hed to 'tend to de feedin' an' cleanin' de hosses, an' doin' what de marster tell 'em to do; an' when dey wuz sick, dey had things sent 'em out de house, an' de same doctor come to see 'em what 'ten' to de white folks when dey wuz po'ly. Dyar warn no trouble nor nothin'."

It is a fortunate circumstance that the fiction writers of the present day find such an artistic value in the War and all the events which led to it and grew out of it, otherwise after such a sharp and arbitrary change in the relations between the whites and the blacks at the South, it might be a difficult matter for the future historian to find the thread of continuity between the old life and the new. Mr. Page's stories perhaps contribute less than the work of Mr. Harris and some other writers to the actual history of the epoch, but they have a distinct worth of their own, being full of pleasant pictures, and permeated with feeling and tenderness. The dialect is not too complicated, and although the author seems to have studied the science of it carefully, the reader, on his side, is not compelled to work too hard before he can translate it. In fact we can commend "Marse Chan" as being free from that blight of tiresomeness which in these days besets too many dialect stories.

BELLONA'S HUSBAND. A Romance. By Hudor Genone. J. B. Lippincott Co, Philadelphia.

It was a rather bold experiment to repeat the whimsical extravagance of "Inquirendo Island," but our practically anonymous author has done it with success. For readers who relish a book that is very definitely out of the common we can cordially recommend "Bellona's Husband." True, it is very likely that many worthy people may not only not relish it at all, but may dislike it heartily; like "Inquirendo Island" it treads ticklish ground and one must have genuinely catholic literary taste to get the point of view and to place himself in true sympathy with the writer, who even offends his warmest admirers at times by the faults that he exhibited in the earlier work. Among these drawbacks is an offensive prolixity at points where the reader is especially desirous that the narrative should move briskly, and a wearisome attention to legal form and procedure, from which fact it becomes reasonably certain that "Hudor Genone" is a lawyer. A worse fault is the apologetic "Postface" affixed to each of these books, in which the author to all intents takes back the hard but true things he has said, and leaves the reader, at the very end, in some doubt of his sincerity. So grave a mistake is this, both in morals and art, that it might almost radically modify an enthusiastic opinion concerning these romances, and in some cases doubtless has done so,—for ourselves we feel it as a blot very keenly, but we have dwelt upon the subject and find that we cannot withstand the witchery of the writer's imagination, nor the spell of his humor. We cut out his "Postfaces" and try to forget them; no reader who knows a good thing when he sees it will be likely to forget the books themselves.

"Bellona's Husband" has the satiric touch but it is not as definitely a satire as "Inquirendo Island." It is a piece of pure fancy with a marked, if intentionally perverted, human interest. The scene is the planet Mars, and the motive is the alleged fact that upon Mars everything is done, and everything goes, precisely in the opposite way in which things are done and go on earth. A good deal of time and ingenuity is wasted in getting the earth-dwellers upon Mars and the narrative fairly started. The author seems to have thought this a point of importance, but in reality it is not so, being recognized as a mere bit of machinery—the rigging of the traps and strings for the moving of the puppets. In "Inquirendo Island," where in somewhat like manner the narrator has to reach the wonderful land where mathematics is the religion, this preliminary is managed more expeditiously, and with better effect. When once started upon his Martial adventures however the hero finds plenty of entertaining matter to note, and his narrative is surely one of the most deliciously absurd yet thoughtfully natural that has latterly been conceived by a writer of romance. It is not practicable for us to give a fuller digest of the book than this, for to follow the thread of whimsical incident would lead us beyond bounds. Yet we must note that people are born old on Mars, and mature, and grow towards childhood, innocence and death, in the natural course. The hero falls in love with a beautiful girl who, it presently appears, is eighty years old and has nearly finished her life, having survived several husbands and families of adults. The children themselves, the old-children,

make a hilarious problem which the reader must work out in the proper place,—if demonstrated here, the severely proper tone which characterizes the romance might be found wanting. The misunderstandings, the curious blunders and dilemmas, in which the earth-dwellers find themselves in the innocent heights of Mars may perhaps, from what we have said, be faintly imagined. But every one with that much debated "sense of humor" should read the book. Our own judgment upon it is that it is the cleverest thing of the kind since Mr. Anstey's "Vice Versa."

G. W. A.

AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE. By Thomas Stevens. Vol. I. From San Francisco to Teheran. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1887. 8vo. \$4.00.

As Mr. Higginson says in his Preface to this volume, this trip around the world on a bicycle was "a perpetual object-lesson in genuine, solid old Teutonic pluck." The sentimental attractiveness of circumcycling the globe would be apt to fade away in the face of a forty-mile day's journey on foot, and with the encumbrance of a well-laden Columbia; and our admiration of the boundless energy and perseverance necessary for such a feat is not decreased by the fact that the thousands of minor mishaps and difficulties which must be encountered, find no place in the plain, straight-forward chronicle of the traveler. The interest of the book being almost entirely in following the writer's adventures, their hero very properly tells of them in the simplest and most unaffected way, excluding all attempt at ornament. The necessarily frequent descriptions of natural scenery, though written in somewhat "regulation" style until the author is out of beaten tracks of travel, serve to relieve the course of the narration. The humor brought into play throughout the book by numberless ludicrous situations, is full of the freedom and gayety of out-door action, and suggests that the ideas were born of incident and circumstances, and are not after-thought elaborations. The chronicle seems, as it doubtless is, the transcription made from notes and sketches made during the journey, and expanded into very readable prose.

The journey, undertaken under the auspices of Col. Alex. A. Pope, of Boston, and continued from New York for special correspondence to *Outing*, begins at San Francisco. Leaving that city, Stevens performs the journey over the Sierras by dint of scrambling and using the Northern Pacific snow-sheds; in spite of advice to take to the "keers," he works his way across the Nevada deserts, urging his "wagon" through the deep, hot sand, and soon after has a chance to fire his revolver at a mountain lion, and again into the air to avoid being run down in a stampede of mustangs; rides at length by Salt Lake, to the Missouri, and Mississippi, into Indiana and Illinois where better wheeling is found. The trip through England, where the writer records an unprecedented run of three hundred miles without a "header," is rendered pleasant by the excellence of the roads and the many attentions the bicyclist receives from 'cycling clubs along the route. Finding even better roads in Normandy than in England, he reaches Paris, and bowls along the boulevards of the Champs Elysées at 10 p. m., to the sound of martial music. He takes occasion to remark on the invariable "bon voyage" given to "*Monsieur*" while on Gallic territory, and contrasts this with the rougher attentions of other peoples. The village of Oberkirch in the middle Rhine region contains a hospitable landlord who lends the bicyclist a pair of his roomy pantaloons, and amuses him with some questions. He asks:

"Pe you Herr Stevens?"

"Yah, yah."

"Do you go mit der veld around?"

"Yah; I goes around mit the world."

Through the Black Forest, meeting Bavarian peasants "fearfully and wonderfully attired," visiting Munich, Vienna, and other cities, where the bands honor his nationality by playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Sweet Violets," the wheelman at length enters the Danubian provinces, *en route* for Constantinople. In European Turkey the hero is exposed to many serious difficulties, principally from the natives, who often lay curious bands on the bicycle, or crowd around the inn at all hours and demand vociferously *bin! bin! (ride! ride!)* On leaving almost every village the inhabitants follow in crowds out of town on their donkeys, and where it is impossible to ride and leave them by a "spurt," he is almost suffocated by the dust. An every-day occurrence is to mount with the pretence of exhibiting the machine, and then suddenly shoot off down the road, followed by a bare-legged mob yelling and throwing stones until left far behind. After a ride of 4076 miles from Liverpool the bicycle bears its rider into the Persian city of Teheran, where the end of the first volume leaves him. While in London, Stevens has learned from the Chinese Embassy that he may expect a wild and lively time when he comes to penetrate the Celestial Empire and tries to reach Hong-Kong or Shanghai. Use-

less to remark, this warning does not deter the traveler in the least, and we may expect an interesting account of the remainder of the journey from Teheran back to the Golden Gate.

The illustrations are by W. A. Rogers, Hooper, and other, and are excellent. They are particularly fortunate in sketching the bicycle in various positions. A bicycle is naturally a very graceful piece of machinery, but it is seldom that we find this appreciated in book illustrations, some of these being not only ridiculously ungraceful but even inaccurate as to construction.

THE PHILLIPS EXETER LECTURES. Lectures delivered before the students of Phillips Exeter Academy. 1885-1886. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The Phillips Academy at Exeter, in New Hampshire, is one of the best known and most valuable of our intermediate schools. It is worth as much to the education of the country as two or three inferior colleges, and approaches the importance of England's Rugby or Harrow as a training school for young men who are looking forward to a university career. In the term 1885-86 its trustees asked a number of eminent scholars to address the students of the Academy on topics suitable to that audience and to their own preferences or studies. The fact that at least six of these gentlemen are heads of colleges seems to indicate that the lectures were meant to constitute a link between the academies and the college life. Seven of the lecturers have consented to have their lectures published in this neat volume. The series opens with an address by Dr. Edward Everett Hale on "Exercise, Physical, Mental, and Spiritual," and closes with one on "Biography" by Dr. Phillips Brooks. Dr. Hale, as always, is suggestive and stimulative, and hits the boy's level of thought well. Dr. Brooks we meet for the first time out of the pulpit, and his lecture has an especial interest for that reason. He gives excellent reasons for making biography a favorite study, and excellent hints for the right reading of biographies. But his notices of particular books we think are too laudatory. He has not the practised discrimination of a good critic.

The other lecturers are all of one class. Dr. McCosh discourses of "Habit" from the point of view of the Scotch philosophy. President Walker discusses "Socialism" in a lecture he afterwards published with additions in *Scribner's Magazine*. But he is wrong when he claims that there is even "a substantially unanimous consent among all publicists that property in land stands on a very different basis from property in the products of labor." The whole American school of economists reject that doctrine, as do Lord Dufferin and others in Europe; and Mr. George's theories are driving conservative thinkers generally to take the same ground. President Bartlett discusses "The Spontaneous Element in Scholarship;" President Carter, of Williams: "The Sentiment of Reverence;" President Robinson, of Brown: "Men, Made, Unmade, and Self-made;" and Dr. Porter, of Yale: "The Ideal Scholar." The book is well adapted to give light and leading to young men on the threshold of college life, and these eminent gentlemen show a good degree of ability in the way of adapting their discourse to sub-freshmen.

THE ROTHSCHILDS: The Financial Rulers of Nations. By John Reeves. Pp. xiv. and 381. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1887.

The house of Rothschild has lasted a century, and its history is an important chapter in the history of Europe. Mr. Reeves has hardly done more than skim the surface. He has brought together from various sources, not indicated, the outward lives of several prominent members of the family, and has enlivened the narrative with some of the current stories, which he does not in all cases endorse as true. The last one in the book attributed to "an American," though accepted by the compiler, is as worthless as any. The book was written probably ten years ago and does not mention the marriage of Lord Rosebery to a daughter of the house in 1878.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild, the founder of its greatness, emerged from the obscurity of the Judengasse of Frankfort to become the banker of William the ninth Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Some trace the money which he handled to the hire of the Hessians by the British in the American Revolution. But the skillful management of this treasure in the troublous times of the French Revolution and Empire was the source of the wealth which now makes and unmakes governments. Mayer Rothschild died in 1812, leaving five sons. Anselm maintained the original house in Frankfort; Solomon the branch at Vienna, Nathan at London, James at Paris, Carl at Naples. The firm then engaged in still larger operations than before. It conducted State loans and emitted Government bonds. This business rapidly increased and was soon conducted on a gigantic scale. The favor of the house was eagerly sought by crowned heads, and honors and titles of nobility were conferred on

one and another of the brothers. In 1822 Austria made them all Barons and in the next year Baron James of Paris was admitted to the Legion of Honor, in which he afterwards became a commander. Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who established the branch in England, was for some years more of a merchant than a banker, yet in ten years from 1822 to 1832 he issued government loans for nearly £17,000,000. He died in 1836 at Frankfort, having gone to witness the marriage of his eldest son Lionel to his cousin. That son by his wisdom raised the reputation of the house still higher. He avoided the gigantic speculations in which his father had revelled, and though his influence on the stock market was less, he gained in general respect. In 1848 he was elected to Parliament as a member for the city of London but he was not permitted to take his seat until ten years later when the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities finally became a law. In his lifetime (he died in 1879) his firm was interested in eighteen government loans amounting altogether to £160,000,000. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild was the next ruler of the fortunes of the London house. Having been raised by the Queen to the peerage, he is the first avowed Jew that has entered the House of Lords. In the later generations there has generally been some man of pleasure and sport as well as of business in the family. No doubt they combine both qualities. Baron Meyer Rothschild, who died in 1874, devoted himself enthusiastically for some years to breeding race-horses, and achieved the result of winning in 1872 the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger stakes.

LETTERS OF HORATIO GREENOUGH TO HIS BROTHER, HENRY GREENOUGH. Edited by Frances Booth Greenough. Pp. 250. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

We all like to be admitted behind the scenes to shake hands and talk with the man who has won public applause, see him in unconventional attitudes, and listen to his unstudied speech. If we cannot thereby learn something of his art and power, we may at least carry away a better recognition of the personality out of which these have sprung. Horatio Greenough, the first in time of American sculptors, was a man worth meeting in this way, and the present book enables us partly to do so. We read the familiar letters in which he jots down his thoughts and observations on scenes at Washington and in Italy more than forty years ago. Here is what he says of the Capitol on the first of December, 1842:

"The ornamental department of the Capitol seems controlled by the demon of bad taste. The interior, coated with white lead, looks as flimsy as a Yankee meeting-house; tawdry pretension and meanness characterize the interior; everything is painted white that they can reach with their brushes; the portraits of the Presidents, stuck against the pilasters (white) opposite a staring suite of windows that go down to the very floor; seven interesting busts crowded into a window opening, getting their light from every point of compass. . . . There are good points about the Capitol, notwithstanding its anomalies. The landscape around is covered with snow which saddens my very soul. It looks as if the painters had been at work with their white lead on the whole face of nature." Let us be thankful that there has been progress towards a better state of things since that unæsthetic time. Even the climate of the city of Washington seems to have a share in the general improvement. But Greenough's statue of the Father of his Country, which he designed for the interior of a building, still remains in the open air, where he thought it would perish.

THE ALKAHEST; OR, THE HOUSE OF CLAES. By Honoré de Balzac. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This is one of Balzac's "Philosophical Studies," and among the earliest of his works. It was issued in 1834, with the French title of "The Search for the Absolute." The scene is laid in Douai, in Flanders, and there is much of Flemish atmosphere and color in the book. Balthazar Claës, a patrician of great wealth, living in a splendid old house filled with all the riches of art, becomes possessed with the desire to solve the lost mystery of chemical science, to discover the universal solvent,—"the alkahest,"—and in the search for this he squanders his great fortune and brings his family to the verge of ruin. His wife dies, broken down by the stress of her trouble, and his daughter Margaret is barely able to save her father and her brothers and sisters from complete beggary. This she does accomplish, however, and the story moves upon the two lines of her father's infatuation and her courage and devotion. The book is not only entirely clean and irreproachable in its morals, but it has a French tone of exaltation and enthusiasm which bear the reader along in an atmosphere higher than is usual in Balzac. The story is really a study of the character of Balthazar, intensely absorbed in his one quest and thought, devoting to it all his strength and his substance, trembling upon the verge of expected success, and struggling again and again with the experience of failure like a desperate gamester.

A SUMMER IN ENGLAND WITH HENRY WARD BEECHER. Addresses, Lectures, and Sermons, with account of the Tour. Edited by James B. Pond. Pp. 701. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1887.

In the last years of his life Mr. Beecher yielded to the urgent pressure of Major Pond that he should go to England and lecture in the principal cities. Major Pond is a shrewd and experienced lecture-agent and made every possible arrangement to secure a successful tour. The lion and his manager left New York, June 19, 1886, and landed in Liverpool a week later. Thenceforth until October 21, Mr. Beecher steadily lectured and preached and prayed, as could only one with the fullness of thought, readiness of utterance, and all the physical gifts which distinguished the great American preacher. This volume gives eight of his addresses, four lectures, seventeen sermons, and even many prayers. The most striking feature of this book which sums up the tour is Mr. Beecher's position as a representative and exponent of American thought, social and religious, in the presence of people imperfectly sympathizing with our institutions and progressive tendencies. His life-long mastery of human nature was never better exhibited than in these last addresses, so skillfully adapted to their various audiences, and yet possessing much of universal interest. The bulk of the book might have been diminished without lessening its value.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

AS we are now approaching the hundredth anniversary of the formation of our national Constitution, books relating to its origin, history and principles are attracting attention. Mr. John F. Baker's brief essay on "The Federal Constitution," (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), though somewhat stiff in style, will repay the reader by its clear presentation of the circumstances which led to the development and consummation of this wonderful experiment in government and of the success which has attended it for a full century. Without proposing any innovations in the established political system, the author points out its substantial advantages and mentions also some causes which may endanger the Federal Government. These are sectionalism, corruption, partisanship, and ignorance. The Appendix to the Essay contains the text of the Constitution, with foot-notes of judicial decisions on its various articles, making it a convenient and useful manual.

It is not often that a publishing house of the standing of Lee & Shepard makes a slip on the title page of a book. But they did so in ascribing "Synonyms Discriminated" to Archbishop Whately. It was the work of his daughter and biographer, who in later years has done such excellent service as a missionary to Egypt. The book appeared in 1851 under the title: "A Collection of English Synonyms." Dr. Whately's name was connected with it by the preface—here still reprinted—in which he speaks of having "carefully revised" the work, manifestly giving the reader to understand that he was not the author. We do not know that Miss Whately has authorized the assimilation of the title of her little book to that of Mr. Smyth's far more elaborate work, which is altogether the best in the language. The book in itself is good enough, and the study of it will be of use to almost anyone who has to use the language in public writing or speaking. But in places we find traces of the "Hard School" of theology to which Archbishop Whately belonged, as in the discrimination here made between "faith" and "unbelief."

Mr. C. A. Washburn has reprinted from his "Political Evolution" the chapters on advocacy of what the French call an *impôt progressif* in land. He calls it "From Poverty to Competence. Graduated Taxation." (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.) Mr. Washburn thinks there is a tendency to the monopoly of land by the formation of great estates in this country, and that this can be checked by taxing lands on the principle that the larger the holding the heavier the rate. We are not of the opinion that this is our present danger, and we think the figures of recent censuses do not warrant the alarm. The bonanza farms of Dakota are proving unprofitable; the great estates of California, which set Mr. George to theorizing, are breaking up; and every year sees an increase in the preponderance of small holdings. Were it otherwise we should see nothing to find fault with in such a tax; but experience shows that only the states can tax land in this country. Nor do we think that the measure would have all the beneficent effects Mr. Washburn claims for it. It would, as he says, discriminate against long railroads and in favoring of short lines. But would this be a gain? The consolidation of short into long lines has reduced the cost of management, cheapened transportation to the public, enabled more rapid travel and secured many advantages which else would have been impossible. It has enabled railroading by wholesale. New England is the part of our country in which short and independent lines are the rule; and the railroads of the New England states are slower, dearer, more poorly furnished, and less useful to the public than those of the

Middle States. They are a trial to the patience of everyone who has to use them, after being accustomed to the roads of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Mr. Washburn's plan would be a premium on New England's methods of railroad management, not to the benefit of the public.

Mr. J. B. Harrison of this city, who made a sensation some years ago by his book on "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life" has written a pamphlet of over two hundred pages with the title "The Latest Studies in Indian Reservations," and the Indian Rights Association have published it. Mr. Harrison traveled over a large area of the country in which our Indian wards are located, not in the interest of any theory, but for the purpose of seeing what is the outcome of our present Indian policy. His report is neither enthusiastic nor disheartening. He sees that in most cases we are doing the Indians good. He does ample justice to self-sacrificing men among our Indian agents and the missionaries of the several churches. He recognizes also the good done by the Carlisle, Hampton, and the other schools in the East. And he welcomes the Severalty Law of Senator Dawes, as a movement toward civilization. He sees virtues in the Red man, for which he has not had credit, while he has a keen sense of his limitations, his ignorance, his failure to understand the conditions of civilized life. But he also sees that the rose-colored accounts of Indian progress, which find their way into some official reports, are misleading. On the government's side of the work, progress is hampered by making the whole administration a political football, by the recent removal of subordinates from the control of the agents, and by failure to define with accuracy the separate fields of responsibility. On the Church's side by the neglect in some cases to send any representative to districts assigned them, by sectarian friction in other cases, and by the employment of third rate men in several. And as for the Eastern schools, he finds that they unfit their graduates for a life of idleness and dependence, which is the only life open to an Indian in most of the reservations.

To his accounts of his visits Mr. Harrison appends many practical suggestions, which, if not very profound, may be found useful, and which show that his head and heart are both in the right place.

Although there has been great advance made within sixty years in the science of education generally, much of the improvement in practice has been due to the wider extension of methods, whose excellence was then proved in families in which due regard was paid to the importance of training children. "Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline" (New York: Funk & Wagnalls) is the reprint of a book written by an English lady of that time for the assistance of those interested in home education. It grew out of a brief system of rules intended for the guidance of a nurse-maid. Its excellence caused it to be frequently republished, but the author's name was never placed on the title page, though it has been attributed to a sister of the eminent philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry. To this American edition, Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, furnishes a commendatory preface.

In "Principles of Education Practically Applied," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools in Kansas City, furnishes a manual for the direction of teachers in common schools. Making no pretence to original discoveries, he includes in the compass of two hundred pages, directions for school and class management, methods of conducting recitations, assigning lessons, and teaching the branches of a common education. The chapter on "Teaching Penmanship" is a contrast to much in other parts of the book. It shows too rigid an adherence to formal rules, and undue analysis. In the formation of the capital B the poor children are required to observe no less than twenty-four different things, and then apply the same method of analysis to all the other letters—small and capital. The true principle in teaching writing is to direct the attention of the pupil to the main outline of the letters and leave the minor details to take care of themselves. "Write so that your writing can be read," is the first and last rule.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BY the uniform excellence of their various publications, whether original or selected from the best European sources, Presley Blakiston, Son & Co., have done much to maintain the high reputation of Philadelphia as a centre of medical instruction. They now announce a new series of manuals and text-books for students, including Winckel's "Diseases of Women," Galabin's "Midwifery" and Reese's "Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

The Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, announces that a new edition of "The Latest Studies on Indian Reservations" will be issued immediately. The first edition of 2500 copies was exhausted immediately on publication.—Laughton, Macdonald

& Co., have purchased the entire stock of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., that was damaged at the recent fire, and are offering it at a small per cent. of its retail price.—John Bartlett, the compiler of several useful books of reference, has copyrighted "A New and Complete Concordance or Verbal Index to the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare."

Mr. George H. Putnam and Mr. Charles Scribner, have arrived in London from New York.—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., are preparing an illustrated edition of Lord Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." It has been in hand upwards of two years and will include some thirty full-page illustrations.—Dr. Wilhelm Vollmer, for many years the literary manager of the firm of J. G. Cotta, in Stuttgart, has died in that city in his 59th year.

The publication in Paris recently of a biographical dictionary of the characters in Balzac, to which reference has been made in these columns, has called attention to the fact that, in his preface to "Une Fille d'Eve," written nearly fifty years ago, Balzac records that his publisher has predicted that a time will come when some one will issue a biographical index to the "Comédie Humaine" to guide the reader through that immense labyrinth.

The first volume of Mr. P. W. Clayden's work on Samuel Rogers, the poet, is in the press in London.—The "Keats" in Mr. Morley's series, by Mr. Sidney Colvin, has been written in considerable measure from MS. material, and will contain besides important corrections of other biographies, authoritative statements regarding the order and date of composition of the poems.—The new Clarendon Press edition of Boswell's "Johnson," in preparation for many years, is now ready.

"It would surprise most Cincinnatians," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "if they were told that 48,000 volumes of a single series had just been published in this city, yet such is the fact. Robert Clarke & Co., that long-established house of booksellers and publishers, has done this, and it has all been done so quietly that the general public has never heard of it. The books in question are the "Ohio State Reports," sixty-four volumes in each set, and they are models typographically. They have had an enormous circulation in those Western States and Territories which adopted the Ohio code, and though the edition was large, yet it seems as if it would fall short of the demand."

Mr. William Evarts Benjamin and Mr. William Haywood Bell have formed a partnership in New York, for a general publishing business, under the firm name of Benjamin & Bell. Among the first announcements of the new firm is a new edition, the fourth, of Alexander Ireland's famous "Book Lover's Enchiridion," and a new work by Mr. Appleton Morgan, called "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism."

A valuable Goethe find was announced at the second annual meeting of the Goethe-Gesellschaft, recently held at Weimar. It consists of a manuscript containing some twenty scenes of "Faust," in prose, which were copied in 1775 by Fräulein von Göchhausen. The version of the "Urfaust," as the Germans call the original composition, is far more vigorous than the poetical version, and will probably be published before long.

An association has been formed in Germany under the title of "Katholische Dichterschule," for the furtherance and cultivation of Roman Catholic poetry.—Mr. A. H. Bullen has almost completed the Second Series of his "Early English Lyrics," containing choice poems from unique books and manuscripts.—The Twentieth Linguistic and Literary Congress of the Netherlands is announced to be held at Amsterdam from September 27th to 29th.—A philological curiosity has been published in St. Petersburg,—a glossary in 100 languages. Of these 70 are spoken in the Russian empire.

A new glossary for MacMillan's "Victoria" Shakespeare has been prepared by Mr. Aldis Wright.—Upon the completion of his "Life of Christ," in verse, it is announced that Mr. Joaquin Miller will retire permanently from literature.—Benson J. Lossing's "History of the State of New York" is nearly ready on the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

Bret Harte's new story, "The Cruise of the Excellent," is ready, through Houghton Mifflin, & Co.—Mr. Lewis Morris will write the inaugural ode for the Imperial Institute of England, which Lord Tennyson could not undertake on account of illness.—Lafcadio Hearn, whose "Some Chinese Ghosts" has strengthened the impression made by his "Stray Leaves" was not long ago a reporter on a Cincinnati newspaper.

The *Athenæum* observes in commenting on Mr. Swinburne's volume of selections from his own works:—"A poet who comes forward with a selection of his favorite effusions among his own poems is in the position of a beauty who blushing indicates to her admirer what she considers to be her own crowning charms."

Robert Christy, a Washington lawyer, and son of David Christy, author of the once celebrated "Cotton is King" will shortly bring out a collection of the "Proverbs of the World."—Mary Clinton Black, daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, is to publish soon a sketch of her father's life. Miss Black acted for years as secretary to her father and is in possession of many important papers.—The next volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," edited by Leslie Stephen, will be ready at the end of this month. It extends from "Clater" to "Condell."

The well-known Norwegian writer, Krogh, the author of the romance "Albertine," has been condemned to pay a fine of 400 kroner, on the ground that certain passages of that romance have been "incriminated as immoral." Nor is this all: the whole unsold remainder of the work on the publisher's shelves, amounting to 390 copies, has been confiscated by the police. It is possibly more surprising, but equally gratifying, to learn that a Paris jury has condemned M. Dubut de Leforest, on account of some obscene passages in his last novel, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs.

Fedor Dostoieffsky's "Prison Life in Russia," which no one in Russia can read without breaking the law, has been translated into English. It is a terrible but truthful account of the sufferings of the exiles.—A German publisher in Cologne announces a translation of the life of Pope Leo XIII. by Dr. O'Reilly of New York; there are also French, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian translations of this work in preparation.—Messrs. Ginn & Co., announce "The Eastern Nations and Greece" by P. V. N. Myers, President of Belmont College, being the First Part of an "Ancient History for Colleges and Schools." The Second Part, "Rome," will be written by Prof. W. F. Allen of the University of Wisconsin.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

IN the *Forum* for July, Prof. H. H. Boyesen will have a paper on the social and political evils resulting from unrestricted immigration.

The *Cosmopolitan* has donned a new cover, designed by Mr. Stanford White. The magazine is now definitely established in New York.

W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me., who was for many years U. S. Consul at Stockholm, and afterwards U. S. Minister to Norway and Sweden, has written a work on the manners and customs of the people of Norway and Sweden and the courts at Stockholm, which is to be published simultaneously in English in New York and in Swedish in Stockholm. The first sheets of the book are to appear in *Harper's Magazine* in a few months.

The article on "Victorian Literature," in the current number of *Blackwood* is understood to be from the pen of Mrs. Oliphant.

A startling periodical venture has been made in England,—a twenty-four page illustrated weekly, in such competent hands as those of Mr. Philip Robinson and Mr. Brandon Thomas, to be sold at a penny.

Mr. Talcott Williams of the *Press* contributes to the July *Century* an article on Mr. Muybridge's instantaneous photographs. The *Century* some time ago secured the right to the first publication of a selection from these pictures, and Mr. Williams' article will be illustrated with a number of the views, including those of men jumping and somersaulting, batting and throwing base-ball, birds flying, horses jumping, a mule "bucking" and kicking, etc.

ART NOTES.

MR. GEORGE FRANK STEPHENS has of late been so actively and successfully engaged in establishing the manufacture of artistic tiles and in extending the business of Stephens and Cooper, designers, decorators, carvers, metal-workers, etc., that he might well be excused from giving much attention to sculpture. Mr. Stephens is, however, an artist by birthright, and still finds the true artist's desire to work is imperative upon him. It is the painter who must paint and the sculptor who must model that get the things done which are worth doing. Sooner or later, opportunity comes to him who works. He who waits and mopes may wait and mope forever. With all his other interests, Mr. Stephens keeps his tools in hand and is as earnest in the pursuit of his art as when a student at the Academy. He has now, well formed in the clay, a portrait bust of Doctor W. G. A. Bonwill, the eminent dentist, patentee of the electric hammer and other important inventions. The pose, though of course that of rest, suggests alert individuality, a suggestion borne out by the countenance, indicative of quick apprehension and prompt decision. The work is strong in character and expression, and can hardly fail to be not only a likeness in conformity of feature but also a re-presentation of a marked personality.

Beside the statue of Nathan Hale recently unveiled in Hartford, the Revolutionary hero is to have another, erected in the City Hall Park, New York, on the spot where stood the flag-pole, raised by the "Sons of Liberty" in 1770 and subsequently burned down by British soldiers. This second memorial is to be a bronze statue, eight feet high, standing on a granite base of equal height. At the annual banquet of the "Sons of the Revolution" held in New York on the 17th of June, the Bunker Hill anniversary, a subscription was opened and pledges were made for a considerable part of the fund needed to carry out the design. The placing of a commission in the hands of the sculptor will depend on the response made to the solicitations of the Board of Managers. Mr. Carl Gerhardt has a sketch of the figure, which has been accepted by the Board, and he will do the work whenever the funds are forthcoming. The sketch represents Hale as a prisoner, his hands bound behind his back and his expression indicating full knowledge of his hopeless situation, and at the same time conveying a sense of that exalted courage which sustained the martyr in his last trial. Mr. Gerhardt, who was also the sculptor of the Hartford statue, was the successful competitor among six who sent in sketches.

A commission for a bust of the late John McCullough was given last winter to Mr. W. Clarke Noble, a young sculptor of Newport, R. I., on the 20th inst. the work was submitted in the clay to Mr. W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia and Mr. W. M. Connor of New York. These gentlemen expressed themselves as well pleased, considering that the artist had to depend entirely on photographs, not knowing the actor's face and having no mask or other likeness as a guide. The tragedian is represented in his personation of *Virginius*; and the drapery is copied from the toga he was accustomed to wear in that character. There is a bust of McCullough extant in the character of *Virginius* that was always regarded by friends as a faithful and satisfactory likeness. It was reproduced in plaster for advertising purposes and the worn mould finally turned out a very tame and spiritless image, but the original bust, if preserved, would give a good idea of the actor as he was in his prime.

According to current report a discovery has been made in Baltimore of a statue of Chief Justice Chase, executed by Clark Mills. It is of heroic size, cast in one piece of bronze and remains untouched as it came from the foundry. One of Mills' government commissions, it is said, was a commission for seven statues to be cast from captured cannon. This statue of Salmon P. Chase was one of the seven, but was not finished when the sculptor died. It was, consequently, never delivered to the government, and has been left on storage in Baltimore and forgotten. The likeness is said to be mechanically accurate and the figure proportioned by actual measurement, and though characterized by that plentiful lack of spirit common to Mills' figures, the work is invested with a certain majestic dignity and has distinct value as a portrait.

Mr. John J. Boyle is on his way home from Paris, letters received by friends here indicating his immediate return. His bronze group for the Fairmount Park Art Association, cast in Paris and exhibited in the Salon this season, will be placed in the Park early next fall.

Mr. J. S. Morgan, of London, has presented the Metropolitan Museum with a very fine example of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The picture in question is one of the largest of Reynolds's portrait groups, and was painted in the same year (1780) as the three sisters, the Waldegraves, which were painted for Horace Walpole, and for which he thought £800 a large price. This picture, long known as one of Sir Joshua's best works, was, after many mutations of fortune, sold at auction this spring for 13,500 guineas.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE possibilities of danger from the use of natural gas were illustrated in a novel way at Johnstown, Pa., a few days ago. A bolt in the pressure regulator at the central station of the company which supplies the natural gas slipped out of position, and allowed the pressure, which is normally about two ounces to the square inch, to get as high as two pounds. The result was a tremendous outflow of gas at all points where it had been left burning, and as the accident occurred in the early morning, considerable damage was done by the overheated stoves before the accident was discovered. Floors, wainscotings, furniture, were scorched, and in many cases set on fire, and in a hardware store of the town the fire assumed quite serious proportions, and inflicted a damage of some \$3,000 before it was put out. Many of the stoves had been left burning all night in order to dry the cellars and rooms overflowed by a recent flood, and this of course increased the chances of mischief.

Science prints a further discussion of the effects of feeding cows with distillery refuse. It states that on looking up the

literature of the subject recently the results were found to be so meagre that a new investigation of the subject was resolved on. With this view letters were prepared and sent to prominent physicians in those cities where the feeding of distillery refuse to cows is known to be largely practiced, including among others, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Paul, Toronto, Blissville, N. Y., and Peoria, Ill., the last-named being the largest distilling centre in the country. The replies vary considerably as to the conclusions reached, and even those from the same places take opposite sides. One physician from Peoria has discovered no especially baneful effects following the use of the refuse for food; another from the same place declares that the cows thus fed invariably become diseased: that they lost their calves in every case where no other food was used; that if such feeding was long continued it resulted in a skin disease and ended fatally. The children fed on such milk very generally grew sick in the summer time, and unless the diet was changed almost always died. Dr. J. Blake White, for several years chief inspector of milk for New York city is very emphatic in his condemnation of the practice, and Drs. Newton, of Paterson, N. J., and Bartley, of Brooklyn, both of whom have been official inspectors of milk, also speak strongly of the bad effects. On the other hand many of the physicians think the use of the refuse as auxiliary to other food does no particular harm. The general opinion however is strongly averse to allowing its use, and those most intimately acquainted with the subject advocate the adoption of stringent measures by State legislatures to put a stop to the evil.

A Birmingham paper says that a novel experiment was recently tried there with the telephone. A letter was received by Messrs. Rogers and Priestly, musical caterers in that town, asking them to send an organ to suit a pianoforte in a room at Moseley, where a concert was to take place that night. The firm were totally at a loss to know the precise tone of the piano, and consequently despaired of being able to comply with the demand in time. However, much to their surprise, they found that they could communicate with the people at Moseley through the telephone. Forthwith Messrs. Rogers asked that one of the notes of the piano should be struck. When this was done, the sound could be distinctly heard in Colmore Row, and by gradually reducing the pitch pipe the tones of both instruments were made to correspond.

A simple method of treating wood with preservative solutions is employed in Norway for telegraph poles. After the poles are set in place a man goes from one to another with an auger, with which he bores a hole in each post beginning at a point about two feet above the ground, and boring obliquely downward, at as small an angle as possible with the axis of the post, until the point of the auger reaches the centre of the stick. The auger hole should be an inch in diameter, and, in telegraph poles of the ordinary size, will hold easily 4 to 5 ounces of sulphate of copper, which is put into it in the form of coarsely powdered crystals, and the opening then stopped with a plug, the end of which is left projecting as a handle, so that it can be pulled out and replaced. It is found that crystals of copper sulphate disappear slowly, so that every three or four months the charge must be renewed; while the wood both above and below the auger hole, even to the very top of the pole, gradually assumes the greenish tint due to the presence of the copper in the pores.

Wrought iron expands and contracts with a force of about 200 pounds per square inch for each degree Fah. This property was taken advantage of at the Museum of Arts and Trades, in Paris, to draw in the walls of a gallery that had bulged outward by the weight on the arch. A number of bars were placed across the building and screwed into plates on the outside. Alternate bars were then heated, and when expanded were screwed up tightly, when the cooling and contraction of the bars drew the walls closer together. By repeating the operation the walls were brought into their original position.

The largest dam in the world is to be built across the upper end of the San Mateo Canon, about four miles west of the village of San Mateo. The dam will consist of a solid wall of concrete from hillside to hillside. It will be 700 feet long, 170 feet high, 175 feet thick at the base, and 20 feet thick at the top. The reservoir which will be formed by this dam will have a capacity of 32,000,000 gallons, and some time in the future, will be connected with the San Francisco water-shed by a tunnel five miles long.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE ROTHSCHILDS: THE FINANCIAL RULERS OF NATIONS. By John Reeves. Pp. 381. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

PSYCHOLOGY. THE MOTIVE POWERS, EMOTIONS, CONSCIENCE, WILL. By James McCosh, D. D., [etc.] Pp. 267. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS, AS RELATED BY THOMAS DIDYMUS. By James Freeman Clarke. Pp. 448. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

DRONES' HONEY. By Sophie May. Pp. 281. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF GEN. JOHN WOLCOTT PHELPS. By Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard. Pp. 58. Brattleboro, Vt.: Frank E. Housh & Co.

NINETEENTH CENTURY SENSE: The Paradox of Spiritualism. By John Darby. Pp. 222. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

DRIFT.

THERE is a slight prospect that the leading railroads of the country will unite in the adoption of an improved coupler for freight trains. The annual slaughter and maiming of employes by the use of the link-and-pin coupler is terrible to contemplate. Statistics collected a few years ago showed that the average work of the coupler is the killing of 459 persons, the maiming of 4,073, and the infliction of lesser injuries on 13,780 persons every year. The only reason why this brutal slaughtering has not been stopped has been that the persons killed and injured are poor and without influence, scattered here and there all over the land. The best journals of the country have for years been urging the adoption of some of the protective devices, but nothing worth mentioning has been accomplished. Recently, however, the leading railroad officials have taken more interest in the matter, and systematic and costly experiments have been made. Heretofore one obstacle in the way of progress has been the fact that the various railroad magnates have been interested in particular patents and no agreement could be made, whereas it is essential that whatever device is selected shall be adopted by all.—*Hartford Courant*.

The Jubilee with its reminiscences of fifty years of progress must have proved a source of encouragement and refreshment to Tory pessimists who have formed the habit of lamenting the decadence of the Empire and denouncing Mr. Gladstone as the root of all political evil. They must have been surprised by the evidences of the loyalty of the Queen's subjects after all those "revolutionary experiments on the electoral franchise" for which the Liberal leader has been largely responsible. They must have been cheered by the reflection that in spite of all the "wicked plots for dismemberment" and all the deplorable miscarriages of political government which the "ill-starred and malevolent" genius of Mr. Gladstone has brought about, there still remained a patriotic and law-abiding nation to honor the sovereign upon the completion of her fiftieth year on the throne.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The history of criminal trials in Chicago for the last two years constitutes a brilliant record. The perpetrators of the election frauds in the Sixth Senate District, with the chief conspirator and actor in the crime, "Joe" Mackin, were arrested, tried and convicted, and he is now serving out the sentence of a felon in Joliet Penitentiary. The Haymarket riot and massacre, May, 4, 1886, was followed by the arrest, trial and conviction of the Anarchists who planned it, even if the real bomb-murderer made his escape, and they are now under sentence of death, with little doubt that it will be executed upon them. Lastly, the hands of justice were laid on the corrupt scoundrels who have robbed the people of Cook county by boodle practices right and left, and the ringleaders have been convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. The other boodlers will without doubt follow the footsteps of the leaders to the doors of the Penitentiary.—*Chicago Journal*.

The Washington *Republican* thinks it singular that it should have been so soon forgotten that in 1882 two regimental associations, formed from the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, applied to the Secretary of War for the return of their regimental flags captured by the Confederates, recaptured by the Union troops and in possession of the War Department, and were told that these flags were the property of the Government and could only be disposed of by Congress. Each of the associations applied to Congress, and by acts approved August 3, 1882, were given the flags.

Judging from the following extract from his letter, it seems that Secretary Whitney proposes to make a clean sweep in the navy yards:

"I have had two years' experience with the navy yards, and I long ago concluded that the interests of the Government would be subserved by an entire change throughout. It is necessary to have an atmosphere in sympathy with a more business-like and a cleaner order of things, and the insidious influence of persons who have been long in the yards creates an unfriendly atmosphere in which nothing new is likely to live."

The lawn upon which Bishop Lyman spread a collation for the members of the North Carolina diocesan convention at Raleigh is shaded by two oak trees of remarkable beauty and wonderful symmetry. They are scarcely surpassed upon the continent. Their limbs are very straight and form a perfect circle, stretching each way 53 feet from trunks 4 feet thick. The tips of the limbs of the giant trees just touch, so they make a shade of 222 feet by 100. If they stood in the park they would shade from Park row to the west end of the City Hall. The lowest bough is about 40 feet above the sod.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Concerning some of the "assisted" emigration from Ireland, a recent despatch makes the following representations:

"There is no question that the people thus sent to the United States are paupers in every sense of the word. The truth of this will soon be brought before the people by a demand for a special inquiry into the case of Robert Vezey Stoney, one of the chief evictors of County Mayo and among the busiest of emigration factors. Indeed, it was the miserable condition of

some of the starving wretches transported from his estate to New York a few weeks ago which focused attention upon the existing abuse. On the strength of word from New York sent by Mr. Connelly at Castle Garden, inquiries were set on foot in County Mayo, and a lot of information secured about Stoney's methods. He is a fair type of the class of persons responsible for the present enforced exodus. To begin with, no Protestants are accepted. Numbers of respectable Protestants who applied were all refused. The same is true of Catholic tenants who were strong and capable of paying their rents. Only the pauper incumbents were selected, and these generally after they had been thrown on the poor unions by eviction. It is Stoney's further habit to pick out all who have received tickets from friends in America and wheedle their tickets away in exchange for free immigration, the cost of which is borne by the poor rates, he selling the other tickets for his own benefit. There are proofs of his getting an official permit for a family of, say six, and making up the quota by uniting the lame, the halt, and the blind of four or five families under a bogus common name. The landlords, in fact, are being aided by the Government to clear up the field after evictions by relieving the poor unions of the mass of the victims. As the landlords have to pay half of the poor rates this is important from their point of view. It is undoubtedly true that many of those assisted emigrants are taken from the workhouse, and practically all are of the class who spend a whole life in its shadows."

The following is the full text of the decision by which the Visitors of Phillips College, Andover, Mass., declare Professor Smyth guilty of heresy: At a meeting of the visitors of the Theological Institution in Phillips Academy, Andover, held June 4, 1887, the complaint, as amended, against Egbert C. Smyth, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical history in said institution, the answers thereto, the evidence laid before them and the arguments in behalf of the complainant and respondent were further considered by the visitors, and they find that said Egbert C. Smyth, as such professor, maintains and inculcates beliefs inconsistent with and repugnant to the creed of said institution and the statutes of the same, and contrary to the true intent of the founders thereof, as expressed in said statutes, in the following particulars, as charged in said amended complaint, to wit:

That the Bible is not "the only perfect rule of faith and practice," but is fallible and untrustworthy even in some of its religious teachings; that man has power or capacity to repent without knowledge of God in Christ; that there is and will be probation after death for all men who do not decisively reject Christ during the earthly life. And thereupon they do adjudge and decree that said Egbert C. Smyth be and he hereby is removed from the office of Brown Professor of Ecclesiastical History in said institution, and said office is hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Stuart F. Weld, in an article on "The Panama Canal," in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, says: It seems, therefore, probable that the French will make strenuous efforts to finish the canal; reports, on the other hand, have been current as to the calculations of English, German, and American capitalists, in view of a possible collapse. A year or two will probably determine the success of the company. It has, however, a resource wholly within itself—the reduction of the cost by making the canal with locks instead of cutting it to the sea-level. This is the course recommended by the commissioner of the French Government, Rousseau. Upon such conditions the assistance of the Government might be more readily obtained than if the company should persist in endeavoring to carry out its original purpose. In case the lock solution should be adopted, it is to be kept in mind that such a canal at Panama possesses one unquestioned advantage over one at Nicaragua; the former can, while the latter can not, be converted into a sea-level canal. It may be observed, besides, that the only plan for a canal at Panama ever submitted by the engineers of the United States, that of Lull and Menocal, in 1875, is a plan including locks. De Lesseps is not a man to neglect his own interests; he might be ready enough, no doubt, to take a hint, never mind from what source. *Fus est ab hoste doceri*. Should this design be adopted, so as to get the canal through, and should the undertaking prove remunerative, capital might be subsequently raised to deepen the work to the sea-level.

The veterans of the war for the Union and the Union-loving people of the nation are daily misrepresented and insulted by the Mugwump press because of Grover Cleveland's big blunder about the rebel flags. There is bitter denunciation and crushing sarcasm, not for the men who so foolishly raised such an issue, but for those who forced him to drop it so quickly. There is no censure for the proposition to return the rebel flags to what Mr. Cleveland calls the "Confederate states"—that is all right, or at most is only a little premature because of the miserable prejudice and hate of the northern soldiers and of the demagogues of the Republican party. The press of the south and the Mugwump press of the north are in perfect harmony in denouncing the men, especially the Grand Army men, whose indignant protests compelled the President to abandon his purpose.—*Hartford Courant*.

Mr. Matthew Arnold was recently asked what he took to be the best standard of pronunciation. In reply he passed over all the dictionaries, all the learned doctors, and all the college professors, and all the actors, and said: "The best authority is the usage of well-bred women." Bouquets may be sent to the poet's regular London address.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

The Kentucky platform is a very simple one and could have been expressed in half a dozen lines, viz.: a tariff so adjusted as to deprive the Government of enough revenue to make the whisky tax a necessity.—*Macom Ga., Telegraph*.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Torpid or Disordered Stomach or Costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

THE AMERICAN.

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* * The Chicago Evening Journal, (April 30, 1887), says:

THE AMERICAN, a weekly periodical published at Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. Wharton Barker is President, is one of the really valuable publications of this country. Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson is its chief editor. It is indeed, what it claims to be, a "journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs."

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see.

M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it.

J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

I have received THE AMERICAN during the last year, and have read each issue as soon after it was in hand as my engagements would allow. . . . I have found it interesting and instructive in every issue.

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